VOLUME XXXI.--NUMBER 211.

The Intelligencer.

O'Donovan Rossa would make a good foreman of a great international fool foundry.

over, our supply of Vienna bread and dys pepsia will not be interrupted.

ELIZA PINESTON is dead, but Samuel Jones Tilden is only accused of deadly intent. And so our grief don't strike us all of a heap, as it were.

Nor content with better terms then they ought to have under the new tariff, the wool importers are resorting to an extensive system of false invoices. Their virtu ous souls are in arms against the "robber

BURGLARY reaches the refinement of tru art when the house of the Chief of Police is entered and plundered three times in two days. Richmond is now ready to challenge Cincinnati for the art championship of America.

PRESS picture of O'Donovan Rossa at the Irish convention-"He took a lead-pencil out of his pocket, and spent ten minutes sharpening it." Bah!-how long would it take such a man to cut off the tail of the

THE Work railway flare-up in Philadelphia, involving nearly a million, coming only a few years after the Morton explosion suggests that Philadelphia passenger railways are good things for sharpers to deal No use of bothering with counterfeit

MR. KER has entered upon his six days talking match with the Star route jury Mr. Ker is a heavy weight, of good gait, not entirely wanting in grace, a good stayer with plenty of grit. When he was in thorough training it was mere child's play for

berth under the wing of the Civil Service Commission, is just about the sort of man whe ought not to be appointed to anything. He used to be a Washington con respondent and has always been prompt in his attention to jobs of every kind. He has the reputation of letting no good thing get away from him.

CHIEF EXAMINER KEIM to trembling civil service candidate-"What is the secret of success in life? T. C. S. C.-"To lie around Washington

licking great men's boots." Chief Examiner-"Right, but you are too

personal. You are lacking in respect for

THAT the Turtle Mountain Indians know hunger is not phenominal; that they want something to eat is not unnatural; but if the appropriation is not available for nth or two a thoroughly reasonable Indian would be content to wait. But not even the prospect of a fair, full meal in July subdues the savage instincts of these

WHEN a member of the Assassination Society could rise so far above his sanguinary surroundings as to refuse to attend Sunday meeting of assassins because o nice Sabbatarian scruples, we are presented with a degree of conscientious refinement rarely displayed by murderers. Such an assassin ought to have gone to his bloody work with the book of Psalms in the hand not otherwise engaged.

Lincoln, of Illinois, and Nathan Goff, of West Virginia is a Presidential combination which finds great favor with the West Virginia Republicans.— Philadelphia Press.

Something of the same kind has appeared elsewhere. Secretary Lincoln is wel thought of in West Virginia, and we be lieve there is not a Republican in this State who would not be glad to support General Goff for any position of honor not yet made up a Presidential ticket. They may go into the convention with their preferences, but their controlling preference will be for that ticket which promises most for the Republican party. No more earnest Republicans than those of West Virginia are to be found anywhere. Against discouragement and defeat, often with little recognition from the national party, in lo calities against social ostracism and boycotting in trade, they have stood by their principles and their party, manfully fighting every battle and pulling down the

After a long night of disaster the light is breaking in West Virginia, and the party in this State was never more hopeful and determined. We are looking for such a ticket in 1884 as will strengthen the Re publican party everywhere and help us in Vest Virginia. We could give General Goff a handsome vote. We should try to carry the State, and his name would be tower of strength. But we shall try to carry the State for the ticket, and with a good ticket and good work we believe it is possible to wheel West Virginia into the Re publican column. This is not the time, however, for putting up tickets. We expect the convention to represent the best there is in the party, and we are relying on its mature judgment to select such a ticket worthy of the support of all Republicans and of all good citizens who are ready to endorse the policy which has given the country a prosperity without

sheriffs were yesterday fired on while re turning to Collins with a gang of capture horse thieves. As soon as they had lodged their prisoners a posse started in pursuit of the desperadoes, but failed to find them. the desperadors, but failed to find them. They did, however, discover the hanging bodies of two Mexicans who had been lynched probably by the same gang.

Canadian Indiana Starving. WINNIPEG, MAN., April 26 .- A dispatch from Cypress Hill says: Indians are threat ening the men employed on the railroad off the track. They say they are hungry and demand food. A detachment of mount-ed troops has been sent to guard against any outbreak. The Indians are in a lamentWHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1883.

A BLIGHTING BREATH.

The Effect Jack Frost Has Had On This Commun ity and the immediate Vicinity-How the Crops Hold Up and What Have Been Toucked.

The INTRILIGENCER presents to its read ers this morning reports from communities in relation to the crops and the effect of the late frosts. It will be found that only

Peaches and Light Fruits Killed.

the small fruits are damaged. The grain is injured in only a lew sections. BROOKE COUNTY, W. VA.

WELLSBURG, April 26,-From the mos eliable information that can be obtained in regard to what the result of the recent cold snap will be upon the fruit and other crops, we learn that thus far there is no very great cause for alarm. Most of the farmers interviewed think that peaches plums and cherries are slightly damaged answers until after there has been a day or two of warm sunshine. The wheat is not far enough advanced to be damaged. Our farmers do not seem to be the least alarmed as to the prospects for a good crop all round. should the remainder of the season prove favorable.

Belliton, W. Va., April 26.—The season late here; no fruit in bloom but a few peach trees most of which will be lost Don't think anything serious will result from the frost outside of peaches. Wheat growing nicely and a large corn crop

Moundsville, W. Va., April 26.-Mr. seph Harris says the fruit is injured very little. He has seen it ten degrees colder than the past few nights and an average rop of fruit matured, barring the croakers. PRESTON COUNTY, W. VA.

TUNNELTON, W. VA., April 26 .- The re cent frosts have not injured apples, peaches him to talk out a jury in the Philadelphia killed, especially the red. Wheat has imand a great many farmers who intended ploughing up their wheat fields are now very jubilant and expect a very fair crop wheat will average three-fourths, while amount of oats is being sowed. MONONGALIA COUNTY.

Morgantown, W. Va., April 26.—The fruit of last night did little or no damage to the prospective fruit crop. Your correscondent has seen several farmers from the country this afternoon; they all think no damage has been done. Prospects are MINERAL COUNTY, W. VA.

KRYSER, W. VA., April 26 .- According o the best local authorities the fruit crop in this section has not suffered from the now. No damage has been done in any section, though the frost on Tuesday nigh was heavy, and the chilling winds of the past few days are very blighting. HARRISON COUNTY.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., April 26.—The frost on Tuesday and Wednesday nights has severely damaged the small fruits; an average crop yet remains. Apples are not perceptibly injured. The freeze was gen-eral throughout the country.

GRAPTON, April 26.—It is the general opinion of farmers and others in this sec-tion that the late frosts have not materially lamaged the fruit and other crops. Every thing still looks promising.

MARION COUNTY, W. VA.
FAIRMONT, W. VA. April 26.—It is the pinion of farmers in this section that the ceaches and plums are slightly injured by the late frosts; apples are not hurt to any extent as yet. DODDRIDGE COUNTY, W. VA.

CENTRAL, W. VA., April 26 .- The lat rosts have caused no damage to crops in this section, and the prospect is very good JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO.

STEUDENVILLE, April 26 .- J. P. Markle frost in that section last night. It was his opinion that the early peaches and June apples were killed, also the cherries. The theat grop, according to his estimate, will not be over two-thirds as heavy as last year. He says that the wheat in many sections of the country looks badly. From Burgettstown comes the report that the fruit is not injured to any great extent Smithfield, this county, reports early peaches killed, apples not injured, wheat crop promising. A dispatch from Scio states that on high lands the fruit is uninjured by the frosts. From other sources your correspondent has gathered sufficien nformation to admit of the prediction that the fruit crops, generally speaking, has nights of the past few days, and that there will be a large apple crop and other fruits

n proportion to an average season. BELMONT COUNTY, ORIO. St. CLAIRSVILLE, O., April 26,-Sufficient time has elapsed since the recent freeze to determine the damage to fruit. A careful examination to-day (Thursday) fails to dis cover any damage of consequence to apples or pears. Strawberries and raspberries un injured; currants that were advanced badly nipped; plums and quinces all right; peaches and cherries badly damaged, and the buds on such trees as were ed. Late Morella cherries escaped without injury, but the early sweet varieties are probably destroyed. perceptible injury to wheat or oats. The present condition of winter wheat, how ever is very discouraging, the prospect is probably not more than 60 per cent of last

year's crop. BARNESVILLE, O., April 26 .- The general opinion is that peaches and apples are not injured, but only cherries are destroyed; no damage to other crops.

QUERNSEY COUNTY, OHIO. CAMBRIDGE, O. April 26 .- Your corres pondent to-day talked with farmers from several townships of this county about their fruit crop, All agree that fruit in low out unless there are further frosts there will be more than an average crop, even on the creek bottoms. On the bills there is the creek bottoms. On the bills there is entered to ascertain the cause and fell little or no injury to fruits. Where peach across a circular saw, which severed his trees are in full bloom there was some head from his body.

damage. Apples, plums and cherries are all right so far. The dry frost of last night was harder on fruit than the wet freeze of Sunday night. The other crops are not affected by the frosts.

HARRISON COUNTY, OHIO. CADIZ, O., April 26.—The fruit has been but slightly injured in this region by the recent frosts. The early fruits have received ome damage, but the main crops of the peaches and apples are still all right. The cold weather has kept back all crops and made all spring work very late,

CALDWELL, OHIO, April 26.—The propects for wheat are good. The late frosts have not seriously affected the fruit. The prospects are good for apples and smaller fruits, though the peaches are damaged

WAYNESBURG, PA., April 26 .- The late peach crop. The apple blossoms are slightly blasted; a majority of the other fruit is badly damaged. The wheat crop promises only a half yield. The past winter has been bad for wheat and the late cold weather and frosts has also demaged

WASHINGTON, PA., April 26.-The late frosts did but little damage in this county. Peaches are almost the only thing seriously effected, vegetation generally not being far enough advanced to be materially injured. THE CHICAGO PIGHT.

ecretary Folger Confirms Wright's Re WASHINGTON, April 25.—The fight in Chicago, in which Senators Logan and Cullom are pitted against Secretary Folger has a general interest, and on investiga tion to day developed the following points: It is not a fact that the confirmation of the removal of Mr. Wright in Chicago was determined upon yesterday at the Cabinet. said Secretary, Folger, this afternoon, "that it was not a Cabine matter; that it was not considered in the Cabinet; that it was for the Treasury alone, and I, this morning, decided to confirm the

Another Cabinet officer said: "You can Another Cabinet officer said: "You can say most assuredly that the subject was not mentioned at the Cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon, and that it never has been formally mentioned in a Cabinet meeting at any time. It has never been presented by the President or by Secretary Folger to the Cabinet for consideration, and my own attention has never been called to it, except as I incidentally overheard a suggestion one day that it was singular, that after Logan had tried so hard to secure the appointment of Spalding as Collector, there should have been this falling out over Wright."

The facts appear to be these: Yesterday The facts appear to be these: Yesterday Judge Folger had a conference with the President on the subject of the Wright case, and a great many other matters requiring decision which had accumulated on Judge Folger's deak during his illness. It is believed to be a fact that the President directed Judge Folger to use his own discretion. It can not be accertained from parties, who should know, that the President himself assumed any responsibility, but it is quite sure that Judge Folger toid the President this morning that he had decided to sustain Spalding in removing Wright.

The President, at all events, made no objection, and whether the act is to be regarded as the act of the President or of Secretary Folger, Mr. Wright is removed. The President certainly did not interfere to prevent the removal, or to in any way comply with the well known wishes, and, it is believed, the very earnest request of both Senators Logan and Cullom.

Another Cabinet officer says that it is well understood that Senators Logan and Cullom have both caused it to be known that they would be pleased with the removal of Collector Spalding, although they may not have made the direct request in terms to the President.

ALLEGED GOLD DISCOVERY.

xcitement in a Small Pounsylvania Village—Results of Experiments Made. Mygretown, Pa., April 26.—This small illage, located on the Lebanon Valley branch of the Reading Railroad, is at pres claimed a vein has been discovered on the farm of Dr. Sweitzer, a resident of Philadelphia, and no expense has been spared and machinery to crush the quartz has already been put up, which in connection with experiments made have involved ar expense of \$5,000.

The excavation made has reached a depth

of thirty feet, and "the deeper we get," as the chemist remarked, "the richer is the ore." The excavation made for the furore." The excavation made for the fur-nace is about fifty by thirty feet. A cruci-ble furnace will also be constructed for trial, and the one that proves the most effective will be used in smelting the min-

effective will be used in smelting the mineral rock.

The operations are carried on by the Clark Mining and Manufacturing Company, who are employing seven men in quarrying the stones.

A number of bottles are shown which contain precious metals of different kinds that have been as stated, obtained by smelting the rock. Among them are gold, platianm, mercury and iridium.

In a quarry a few hundred feet away, on the opposite side of the turnpike, blocks of black marble have/been obtained, weigh-

of black marble bave/been obtained, weigh-ing from five to eight tons.

The supposed finding of gold has caused such an excitement in the neighborhood that many farmers have taken to a chemia hearly all of the stones contain yellow particles, which the farmers thought to be gold, but which the chemist says is only sulphur having the appearance of gold.

Twice Sentenced.

the famous murderer of Mrs. Dora B. Romsier, was admitted to ball to-day in \$3 000. Kring has been in jail since 1876. and has only been out three times since, the first being in 1881, which was the first time he saw earth in six years. This was ere to attend this sister's funeral. Kring was twice tried and convicted of murder in

Stewart Healon, a son of the proprietor,

PROXY PATRIOTS.

Mrs. Della Parnell-Ringing Speech of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, of Chicago-Yesterdays Proceedings of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 .- The delegate slowly this morning and showed marks o fatigue from yesterday's long session. was believed by those in the confidence of the leaders that the organization of to-day's peculations as to the personnel of the offi American Convention of the Irish National League occupied eager groups at doors, in orridors and on the sidewalk.

The arrangement of the hall was similar to that of yesterday, the new feature being a large Irish banner in the rear of the stage Irish National Convention." Delegates from all reputable Irish organ

zations in the United States and Canada which are in accord with the Dublin platform, were entitled to seats on the floor, as a result of which, the delegates seats were tull as were the galleries, to-day being evidently considered the great day of the Convention. Shortly before 12 o'clock ex-Mayor J. V. Powderly, of Scranton, Penn-sylvania, the noted labor leader, stated that as soon as the Committee of Seven arrived, the Convention would be called to arrived, the Convention would be called to order. A few minutes later Mrs. Delia Parnell entered, escorted by Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, who introduced her amid tremendous applause, as "a greater than the mother of the Grauchi." SULLIVAN'S APERCIL.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Sullivan at the reques of the Committee of Seven, and in pursu-

order and spoke as follows:
The duty of formally opening the pro ceedings of this Convention has been assigned to me by the distinguished gentle men whose names are appended to the call. When we behold the personal magnitude of this assemblage; when we consider the geographical area from which it has been nate the intensity of passion which aninates it for the sole object we have in view, and the diversity of honest opinion concerning the methods by which that object may be accomplished, it is meet that weishould on the very incessful of our debates, invoke Him in whose hands are the destinies of nations, that our proceedings may be characterized by wisdom, toleration and prudence; and that they may result in that actual unity which alone, well insure substantial progress in securing justice for our Mothertand. We hold the anomalous position of being the only fairly and freely chosen. Parliament, which may assemble to consider the welfare of the wretchedly oppressed, plundered and mis governed people; and we are restrained at the same time from stepping outside the functions of anxiety.

are restrained at the same time from stepping outside the functions of aux-iliaries to the patriots who are heroically struggling at home, and in an alien and hostile legislature, in the vain hope of awakening the long suspended conscience of a powerful and brutal foe. How great are the recentilities, how great the reaponsibilities. a powerful and brutal foe. How great are the posssibilities, how great the responsibilities of this convention. We have met, neither on one hand to dienate to our brethren lif Ireland in anything; nor on the other hand to apologize to their and our common-neimy for anything. We have met to organize and concentrate all the forces of our race, that their united strength shall be made potential in our National struggle. We have met to solidily all the elements of our National Swipathy, that heir native the shall be made to solidily all the elements of our National Swipathy, that heir after there shall met to solidify all the elements of our National sympathy, that hereafter there shall be an lathorized body to speak just for the party, not for the man, but for united, exited Ireland. We have met to tell our brethreain i reland that it is theirs to choose the road which leads to liberty, and ours to march with them upon it. The racial blood that flows in our veins shall feel the same pulsebeat as theirs, and that beat shall be as firm and as steady as the tap of the drum on the morning of battle. It is eminefully proper that we should assemble around the cradle of American independence, for in its achievements the Irish race won the first enduring triumph against the tranny, which it shall continue to resist party, not for the man, but for united, exciled Ireland. We have met to tell our breth ren in Ireland that it is theirs to choose the road which leads to liberty, and ours to march with them upon it. The racial blood that flows in our veins shall feel the same pulsebeat as theirs, and that beat shall be as firm and as steady as the tap of the drum on the morning of battle. It is eminently proper that we should assemble won the first enduring triumph against the tyranny which it shall continue to resist until its clutch is loosened from civilization. In these precincts it is just that we should declare, in the words of the origanic instrument of the Republic, that "all men are created free and equal," and that the political liberty we enjoy belongs equally went attendance, as it is claimed the Department of witnesses.

Louisians, and an article of mind reported to be in a similar state of mind concerning the results of the trial in this concerning the results of the trial in the same pulses of the trial in the same pulses of the trial in the same pulses.

A RAILROAD'S PRECAUTIONS.

ARAILROAD'S RECAUTIONS.

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Can Committe io our kindred in Treland. In these pre-cincts the fathers of the Republic entered upon the discussion of the grave questions with wide diversity of opinion; but with a singleness of aim. They contemplated many methods, but all tended to a common purpose. Their debates were protracted and free, but they were conducted with dignity and decorum. By neither their silenced nor their speech did they afford aid or comfort to the ene-my. Grateful for their example let us-enter upon our duties with an over-masternter upon our duties with an over-master-ng sense of high and holy responsibility.

ing our native country from the yoke of foreign and unrelenting tyranny," and "to place her independence beyond the reach of any power on earth." That we may have upon our deliberations the approvation the Almighty God and of all just men who love liberty, we must show in this, the Parliament of our race, assembled in the City of Brotherly Love, that every party is less than the cause; that every individual is esteemed below our country, and that every Irishman is a brother.

ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY. The speech was most wildly received. ected temporary chairman. On taking the chair he thanked the newspapers for the kindness accorded to the Irish in their eports of this Convention. This was a Parliament held by the people who ought were to attend this sister's interal. Aring was twice tried and convicted of murier in the first degree, and was sentenced to hang in 1876 and in 1881.

Depopulating Poland.

Warsaw, Poland, April 23.—A fire in a cabinet maker's shop here burned to death sixteen workmen.

The striking factory hands at the city of Zyrardow stoned the troops sent to arrest the leaders. The troops fired upon them, killing two and severely wounding five.

Beheaded.

Tranton, Ont., April 26.—This afternoon a fire broke out in Healon's saw mill, and Stewart Healon, a son of the proprietor, speak on the subject under consideration as peak on the subject under consideration as peak on the subject under consideration shall have done so. No delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once the constraint of the following rules:

No delegate who wishes to speak on the subject under consideration and the city of the first the first take atwards the first take atwards of them all that the deform a people. As free intent its them take atwards the intent take atwards of them all that the deform a people. As free intent its them take atwards the intent take atwards the intent take atwards the intent at the attent at the city of the triple them take atwards the city of the triple them take atwards the city of the triple them take atwards the intent take atwards the

shall have done so. No delegate shall as shall have done so. No delegate shall as shall resolutions shall be handed, unread, to the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Resolutions aged 83.

Only delegates shall be allowed on the floor of the Convention, except by a vote. No debate shall be in order on any subject not included in the call for the Convention. Dr. O'Reilly moved the previous question on the adoption of the rules. Finerty, of Chicago, said if the object of

this motion was to cut off debate, he was opposed to it.
Several angry protests were made at once.
A Chicago man said the delegates would not stand being gagged. The previous question could not be moved on a resoluquestion could not be moved on a resolution by a man who offered that resolution. Powers, of Chicago, rose to a point of order, and said: "That man," pointing to Dr. O'Reilly, "has no right to be here. We should adopt the rales of every Parliamentary convention. We will not be gagged." He moved to lay the motion on the table. His motion was lost on a rising vote. The previous question was then put and declared to be carried.

The rules were declared adopted.

Mr. Mooney moved that all delegates regularly admitted to the Land League Convention yesterday be admitted to this floor. Carried.

Convention yesterday be admitted to this floor. Carried.

Mr. Feeley, of New York, nominated Wm. S. Roach, of Troy, for Secretary; Mr. Brown, of St Louis, J. J. Hynes, of Buffalo, and Wm. Gleason, of Cleveland, were also nominated. Other suggestions being made, an angry colloqsy enaued. The chair remarked that it was not necessary for everybody to be Secretary. The four gentlemen named were then declared elected.

Mr. Blake, of New York, moved that a Committee on Credentials of one from each State and Territory be chosen. Carried.

ried.
At recess of ten minutes was taken to allow these committeemen to be chosen.
At 1:30 the Convention was again called to order. Father Dorney's paying of fifty cants for an unclaimed telegram brought forth the remark that it might be for "No. 12 and was the cause of much might."

lorth the remark that it might be for "No. 1," and was the cause of much mirth. The roll call for Committeemen on Credentials answered to as follows: Colorado, P.V. Breen; Arkansas, Thomas Finch; Connecticut, John T. Power; Delaware, Wm. Converse; Florida, T. H. O'Dondvan; Illinois; Hienry F. Sheridan; Lowa, T. F. Martin; Kentucky, N. Venton; Louisians, P.2W. Mulqueeny; Maryland, P. J. Campbell; Michigan, Wm. J. Dawson; Massachusetts, Thomas Flatley; Minnesota, P. J. Hallran; Missouri, Jeremiah Sheahan; Maine, John A. Gallagher; New Hampstire, Joseph Burne; New Jersey, Charles Dönohue; New York, Judge John Rooney; Nebraska, Wm. J. McMahan; Ohio, John Hägerty; Pennylvania, Cornelius Haw-Nebraska, Wm. J. McMahas; Ohio, John Hagerty; Pennsylvania, Cornelius Hawkins; Rhode Island, J. F. Mulvey; South Carolina, M. F. Kennedy; Tennessee, Rev. Thomas Moffett; Vermont, Dr. Mullen; Virginia, Patrick McGovern; Wisconsin, Thomas F. Somers; District of Columbia, James Plant; Canada, Edward Reynolds. Father Cronin moved that Revs. M. Statterly and John Galler, of Australia, be accorded the privileges of the floor. Carried. Esther Statterly said he was now on his way to Ireland, and was the first priest in Australia to come out on the Land Leegue platform. There was great sympathy with Ireland all through Australia, its people being Irish to the heart's core.

Eather-Galler made a few remarks.

On the motion to adjourn for dinner, the New Jersey delegation seeming afraid that they could not get back into the hall, as they had given up their credentials, Father Dorney offered to be a stepfather to that delegation, and declared the Convention adjourned till half-past four o'clock.

Major Batterworth Confident of the Gov

Washington, April 26 .- Hon. Benjamin Butterworth and Judge Bond, of the Unitlina election cases, had an interview with stood that Judge Bond is not so confident of the coming trials as so ardent a Republican might be. His doubtful talk is be lieved to have been caused bythe arguments of Senator M. C. Butler, who has made it his special business, of course, to discour

age these prosecutions all he could. Judge Billings, the District Judge in Louisians, and an ardent Republican, is

necessary for the payment of witnesses. They are mistaken, however, as the Attorney General will cover this point, and the scheme of the brokers will fail.

scheme of the brokers will fail.

When Mr. Crowley resigned, and the Attorney General was looking about to see who could fill his place, he made inquiry of a journalist familiar with public nen, as to a choice between ex Bepresentative Burrows, of Michigan, and Mr. Butterworth.

worth.

The latter was instantly named as an enter upon our duties with an over-mastering sense of high and holy responsibility; also, agrees were an experienced man, a It was a noble boast of the young patriot, as he cruss about to descend the scaffold, accord with the Administration. Without that he had "wished to precure for his country, the guarantee; that Washington had grounded for America." In "the spirit in whiel Robert Emmet died we live in this words, we are "determined on delivering our native country" from the yoke of foreign and unrelenting tyranny," and "to place her independence beyond the reach place her independence her beginning the place her independence her beginning to the place her beginning to

Dinner to Ex-President Bayes.

New York, April 26.—Ex-President
Hayes was given a dinner to-night by Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune, at Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune, at his residence. It was entirely informal and private. Jamong those present were the following: William M. Evarts, Sir Edward Archibald, George William Curtis, John Jacob Astor, Jehn Jay, Maturin Livingston, United States Collector Robertson, Chief Justice Noah Davis, Chauncy M. Depew, William Walter Phelps, Janies W. Harper, ir., D. O. Mills, S. D. Habcock and John A. Stewart.

The Chinaman's Way was Peculiar. NEW YORK, April 26.—The Grand Jury has indicted Tom Lee, the dismissed Chito have another method of choosing a Par-nese Deputy Sheriff, who has been charged iament. The Irish needed a place in the by his compatriots with levying a weekly estimation of the world which had hitherto been denied them. They were here, exited from their Fatherland for the highest purpose ever placed before a people. As free men lef them take advantage of them all, left there be therefaled a good bearty.

Incredible Inhumanity.

Jacksonville, Flat, April 26.—At Temple's Mills, Bradford county, Pink Blecker whipped his nephew till he was covered with blood. He then tied the boy in a chimney, head downward, and roasted him till the flesh dropped off, and then took him down and threw cold water on him. him (T

Prominent Ohio Men Dead. COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 26.—Hon. Will-iam Miller, member of the Ohio Senate, DEADLY DYNAMITE.

TS VERY EXPLOSIVE CHARACTER

Making Nitro-Glycerine and Dynamite as

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Now that the uestion of the use of dynamite has become vital one in the ranks of the Irish party in this country, a history of this most powaful of all explosives may prove of interest to the thousands who read with horror of he deeds that are accomplished abroad by its agency.

Dynamite is one of the many products of

combinations of nitro-glycerine, and is

about thirteen times as powerful as gunpowder. The discovery of this dangerous and potent explosive was made in 1846 by Ascague Sobrero, then a pupil in the lab oratory of Pelouze, the eminent French themist, who devoted twenty years of his life to the investigation of the chemistry of oils and fats. Sobrero, having tried a series of experiments, eventually made explosive preparations from dextrine mannite, cane sugar and glycerine. The announcement of the discovery was a sensation in the scientific world, but for some years, so dangerous and so treacherous was the new explosive, that few attempted in any way to utilize it. The force and power were there to de almost anything, but then the material was liable to explode prematurely and without any apparent provocation, and for a long time scientific men alone knew of its existence. Some time about 1863 or 1864 Henry and Alfred, Neble practical engineers, began to experiment with ical engineers, began to experiment with that they at once took out patents in various countries claiming that they were the in-ventors of the compound. Their claim to

the invention is clearly uniounded, as Sobrero had demonstrated the existence of nitro-sugar, nitro-dextrin and nitro-glycerine nearly a score of years before, but there can be no quertion that the Nobles first applied the patent explosive to its legitimate uses.

The Nobles were not successful in their earliest efforts, owing to the large number of grave accidents caused by nitro-glycer-hundreds of blasters lost their lives through ignorance or carelessness, so finally they gave up the use of the explosive in its original form. They now confined their trade to a mixture of rotten stone and glycerine, which forms the compound so widely known as dynamite.

Suspension of work in the mines. The surprise, the nestines in the house, the house and vanishing himself to fexas. By thus leaving the dead body to the mixture of rotten stone and place in the house and vanishing himself to fexas. By thus leaving the dead body to the mixture, and pril 1st, was accepted by them without any strike, but they have now struck because the drivers wages were reduced, acting with the drivers wages were reduced, acting with the drivers to accede to their demands. As soon as

ANADUSTMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY with the drivers is brought about the miners will go to work again, as they are gare up the use of the explosive in its original form. They now confined their trade to a mixture of rotten stone and glycerine, which forms the compound so widely known as dynamite.

The reduction made in the strike, as was stated yesterday, originated from the reduction made in the strike, as was stated yesterday, originated from the reduction made in the strike, as was stated yesterday, originated from the reduction made in the strike, but they have now struck be mixture, and private from the reduction made in the strike, but they have now struck be mixture, and private from the reduction made in the burse to the house, the head body to the baries and private from the reduction made in the strike, but they have now struck because the drivers wages were

ignorance or carelessness, so finally they gave up the use of the explosive in its original form. They now confined their trade to a mixture of rotten stone and glycerine, which forms the compound so widely known as dynamite.

— Dynamite was patented in the United States May 26, 1868, the patent being granted to Alfred Noble, of Hamburg, Germany, assignor to John Brandmann, of San Francisco. It consists of a combination of nitro glycerine with a substance of great absorbent power, such, for instance, as fullers' earth or rotten stone. By this composition the explosiveness of the nitroglycerine is controlled, as it were, and the compound is capable of withstanding all npound is capable of withstanding all the ordinary dangers of transportation, while at the same time its explosive power

while at treasures is not lessened.

A reporter who called upon Powers & Weightman, the great manufacturing chemists, yesterday, was assured that that firm had never manufactured nitro-glycer-based of its compounds. "We were firm had never manufactured nitro-glycer-ine or any of its compounds. "We were applied to several years ago," said a mem-ber of the firm, "for a large quantity of nitric and sulphuric acid, which was to be used in New York for the manufacture of the explosive, but for some reason, prob-ably a question of price or money, wa did not close the bargain. We have no desire to extend our business into the manufac-ture of nitro-glycerine or any of its com-pounds. I remember, now that you menpounds. I remember, now that you men-tion the subject; that when the demand for nitro-glycerine first began, we were on one occasion put to a deal of trouble.

mall quantities for their own use, and that do not consider probable. The process of manufacture is very simple. You take a certain proportion of uitric and sulphuric certain proportion of uitric and sulphuric by many practical politicians. Any plant acid and mix them with certain other proportions of glycerine, which is the essence of fat, to make the nitro-glycerine. I won't guarantee that in case you try this experiment you won't be blown into smitherens, because some of the processes are very dangerous, bur I telly ou that making nitro-glycerine is as easy as rolling off a log, if you know how'to doit. To make dynamite you only need to mix nitro-glycerine with some absorbent material—fuller's earth is the best—to have dynamite. It's easy in the future. The very best elements in the future. nough, is it not ?"

VICTORY FOR BREWERS.

Attempt to Impose a Hundred Per Cent Daiy on Broken Rice Defeated. Washington, April 26.—Secretary Folger nade a decision to-day favorable to the brewing interests, on the question of classi-fication for import duties of kernels or grains of rice, broken into fragments. He holds that "grain rice" does not fall within the designation of "rice cleaned" in the tariff; that it is not covered present by the similitude clause of the tariff bill, and is liable to duty only at twenty per cent ad valorem as an article destroys the efforts of Talmsge & Sons, rice importers, of New York, Charleston and New Orleans, to create a monopoly by increasing the duty on granulated rice from twenty per cent ad valorem; (qual to half a cent per pound; to two and a half a cent per pound; to two and a half a cent per pound; to two and a half a cent per pound; to two and a half a cent per pound; to two and a half a cent per pound; to two and a half a cent per pound; to two and a half a cent per pound; to the second largely of unbroken rice, and should pay duty as whole rice. They claimed that injury would be done Southern rice cultivation if certain samples laid before the Secretary were imported at twenty per cent advalorem, and tried to convince him that Congress, by the terms of rice meal, meant free bran—an article for feeding cattle and worth twenty-fire cents per bushel, a specimen of which they produced. Measra, Schade and Bullock, representing the brewers and importers, placed the matter in, such a plain light before Secretary Folger, that the arguments destroys the efforts of Talmage & Sons, rice

he would deliver at once without increas-ing the price. "Had Secretary Folger's decision been in favor of the Talmages," said Mr. Bullock, "I would have been com-

said Mr. Billock, "I would have been com-pelled to pay \$20,000 duty on that one lot, and the brewers would have to pay just double the present rate. The Sccretary, however, has fairly and honestly decided the matter, and there will be no mo-

the matter, and there will be no monopoly."

"The importance of this decision to the trade will be appreciated," continued Mr. Bullock, "when it is remembered that the United States is unable to supply the demand. According to the census of 1880, there were only 30,902 barrels of granulated rice produced, and one firm in Milwaukee alone, took half of this. To supply the remainder we, with the present duty of twenty per cent ad valorem have been enabled to import into the port of New York for the 11½ months ending December 15, 1882; 11,655.320 pounds of rice flour and granulated rice meal, valued at \$200,000, and paying a duty of \$82,000. The demand for this lower quality of rice is incress nf faster than the Southern States can supply it, and, as is evident, they would have to more than double their supply to equal the demand; but this would leave them without a market for the better grades."

Mr. Bullock, in reply to the function as

Mr. Bullock, in reply to the queston as to whether the use of r.ce in beer was unhealthy, replied: "Not at all. A small per cent is added to the barley mall, thereby producing a light amber colored beer, lively and br.lliant, having a delicats and round taste. But if the proposed duty had been established it is very likely that injurious and deleterions substances might have been used instead of rice to attain this end."

STRIKING MINERS.

neither of these will raise the price of suspension of work in the mines. The

is to be held in Pittsburgh on May 15, at which the general officers of the miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Mary-land have been instructed to have a repre-sentative from each pit. At this conven-tion an organization between the miners of these different States will probably be

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Whitelaw Reid Suggests a Method by Which the Party Can Be United. NEW YORK, April 26.-The following

this committee. An ideal organization would be one in which every Republian voter could cast his ballot for the selection of candidates for local offices, and of delegates to State Conventions, and the voice of the majority in the party thus fairly ascertained should make the same. Whether this primary election system would work well in a great city, may, perhaps, be doubted by many practical politicians. Any plan that may be preferred should, in my opinion, rest apon two cardinal principles: First, every resident of a district who voted for the last Republican Presidential ticket should be entitled to a voice, If

Second—No man should be asked for any pledge whatever as to how he will vote in the future. The very best elements in the-Republican party, those that have given it its success and its glory, are precisely those that would refuse to tie themselves up by such a pledge. The way to tie them to the tloket is to give every man a fair chance for his equal voice in making it, and let every man see that it is the majority that rules. Where that plan prevais the Republican party is rarely distracted by schemes, and never demordistracted by schemes, and never demor-alized by its occasional defents.

Very respectfully, Whitelaw Reib.
To Hon. Edward Mitchell, No. 45 West Fifty

A NEW THEASURY ORDER. Regulation in Regard to Stamps on To

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- A circular has ust been issued by the Treasury Department, which is of interest to tobacco dealers who intend to claim rebates. It was received by Collector Case too late to send out to all dealers. The circular is as fol-

lows. Instruction No. 7, on Form 195, is hereby amended by striking out the words "one pound or more," in the second line from the bottom of the column, and substituting for the words, "more than one pound," and by striking out the word "less," in the following line, and substituting therefor the words "not more," so that the sentence shall read:

shall read:
"This label must be securely affixed by
pasting or gumming to each stamped package of cigars, and each box or case containing stamped packages of cigarettes,
and on sech stamped packages of cigarettes, before Secretary Folger, that the arguments made by the Talmages' counsel went for naught, and the decision of to-day was in favor of the brewers and importers.

Mr. Bullock said this evening that he had now waiting in New York twenty-three carloads of granulated rice, ordered by Cincinnati firms some time ago, which

DODSON'S DIRE DEED

AND THE OBJECT HE HAD IN VIEW

Would Be Mistaken for His Own, and His Life Insurance Money Paid to His Wife-He

DANVILLE, VA., April 26 .- The coroner's found in the burning dwelling of W. T. Dodson on Monday morning was concluded to-day, with the verdict that said body was hat of James Read, who came to his death by a wound inflicted upon his head with some blunt instrument supposed to be in the hands of W. T. Dodson.

When the north bound passenger train on the Virginia Midland Rrailroad reached on the Virginia Midland Rrailroad reached Galveston station, about twenty-six miles north of Danville, Dodson got aboard and was at once arrested by Station Agent Scott and Conductor Greeg and by the former brought back to Danville on the couth bound freight train. His arrest having been telegraphed, his coming on the freight train became commonly known. When it arrived a considerable crowd had collected at the depot. The prisoner was taken in charge by the Chief of Police, hurried into an omnibus, rapidly driven to the jail, in charge by the Chief of Pance, intrice into an omnibus, rapidly driven to the jail and incarcerated. As the omnibus passed up Main street, a fremendous crowd of people were gathered on the sidewalks, but no demonstrations were made.

After the prisoner was lodged in a cell

Chief of Police, attended by Policeman The Hocking Valley Strike Falls to Lowrre and the jailer, went in to search CLEVELAND, April 26.—The strike in the his person and to see that he was safely Hocking Valley will probably have no conversation and voluntarily untolded the effect on the Cleveland coal market. The firms here principally interested in Hocking Valley coal are Babcock, Morris & Company and Rhodes & Company, and children to get. To that end he conceived the scheme of putting a dead man's body to his here of these will raise the price of Hocking coal on account of the temporary cupying alone, having sent his wife and suspension of work in the mines. The children to her father's bouse, then setting

thousand tons now in stock in Cleveland and at Linndale, and there is no prospect of a scarcity of Hocking Valley, coal for several weeks, even should the miners in the Connotton Valley have resumed work will lessen the demand for coal, as the operators in that valley were obliged to purchase coal from other districts to fill a portion of their orders.

The strike in the Jackson district in no way affects the Cleveland market. Means while work in the Tuscarawas Valley mines goes on without interruption, and it is prophesied that before many days work in the Hocking Valley will be resumed. An inter State convention of miners is the held in Pittaburgh on May 15, at which the general officers of the miners in the new part of the state of t

He then, amid the howlings of the still raging tempest, proceeded to complete his diabolical work. Taking some of the cover ing from his bed be went upstatrs, with a lim lantern in his hand, and covered the body up in it. Upon it he poured a gallon and so arranged them as to hold a lighted candle between them. He placed half a candle, six inches long, in position and lighted it, and then went back down stairs to his sleeping room. Here he saturated his bed with kerosene and placed the other half of the candle in position, so that when it burned down it would set the bed on fire. At this point he remarked that that was where he made a mistake, for he should have used a shorter piece of candle, which would have burned sooner, and then the house would have burned down before day break. Near his bed, he said, he placed his watch and a bunch of keys to confirm the belief that the body, when found in the burned house, was his. Having completed these arrangements he lighted it, and then went back down stairs Having completed these arrangements he left the house, the hour being 2 o'clock, A. M.

He wandered about town an hour or so the Virginia Midland Railroad. On Monday lie walked to Chatham and spent the night there; next morning he tried to get a newspaper to ascertain the effect of his unable to obtain a paper? He walked furat Galveston got aboad the train for the nt Garvesion got abosa the frain for the purpose only of procuring a newspaper, intending to get off at the next station. He said he intended, if he found from the newspaper that his scheme of burning had succeeded, to jump the country, go to Texas and start life anew under a new name; but it is falled by the the child he right sand life.

and start life anew under a new name; but lif it failed be thought the might as well give himself up. On his person was found in currency nearly \$150.

The prisoner's story as to his two alleged negro accomplices excites intense interest, but it is not believed by some. His dec-laration that he does not know their names and is satisfied, pracquinted with them laration that he does not know their names and is entirely unacquainted with them seems to preclude all clew to their discov-ery, but every effort will be made by the authorities to discover the bottom facts in this terrible story.

·Plasterers' Strike. Pittsnuagit, April 26.—The plasterers net to-night and decided to strike May 1st for an increase from \$3 to \$3.25 per day. The Other Side.

The Other side.

Martia's Forty Ness.

There are generally two sides to every question. Last week we published an item in relation to a difficulty between a son of Alonto Beck and his teacher, Miss Kate Griffith, in which we find we were misled by Madame Rumor. The School Board took up the matter, and after a pretty careful examination decided that the offense of young Beck was avenal one, that of looking out of the window contrary to orders, and he was supposed for one week. Miss Griffith Beck was avenal one, that of looking out of the window contrary to orders, and he was suspended for one week. Miss Oriffith is subject to fainting spells, and having ordered Beck to leave the window, he not understanding the order and therefore not obeying, she thought it was case of insubordination, became excited and fainted. Instead of assaulting the teacher, Beck, resing she was likely to fail, ran to her relie and prevented her from failing. To is a the story as given to us by the father of young Beck.

a very valuable manure because their ashes contain a great portion of notats, perhaps do not know that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds.

Ar the Bargain Shoe House you say 50 cents on every pair of Boots or She buy, 44 Twelfth street, Wheeling.

Bur your hats at Mathison's and save from